SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NEW CLOCK. WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

N. C. TIN WARE,

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞**Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk			$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.

Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38- 1m.

PETERSBURG, April 1st, 1852.

ALMONDS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, &c.
1000 lbs., S. S. Almonds
100 boxes Bunch Raisins
50 do Layer do
500 lbs. Currants
100 boxes Oranges
75 do Lemons
5000 Cocoa Nuts
1000 lbs Walnuts
1000 do Filberts
1000 do Palm Nuts
1000 do Prunes, in jars and boxes
500 drums Smyrna Figs
2000 Domestic and Imported Cigars

daily expected, for sale by

SAMUEL H. MARKS.

Petersburg, April 1st 1852. 43—

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 22, 1852. 48—tf.

Segars--Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1851. 47—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and undersleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.

Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

WE are agents for the above celebrated Snuff, put up in papers, which we are authorized to sell at the Manufacturer's prices. Supplies received weekly.

SMYTH & DUNN.
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, March 23d, 1842. - 1m.

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats fo Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Received.

A LARGE lot of very Superior Black and Green Teas from the New York Pekin Tea Company.

I pledge myself to sell at their retail prices, and the Teas I can recommend as genuine *prime.* Those who buy from me will not only, therefore, get a good article but will save from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the purchase. L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

Just to Hand.

5 BARRELS Soda and Butter Crackers.
10 Boxes Raisins.
20 ½ do do.
400 lbs. soft shell Almonds.
300 lbs. fresh Pecan nuts.

L. B. WALKER.

March 19, 1852. 39—

NEW NOVELS.

RAVEN'S CLIFFE, by the author of Time the Avenger, Mordaunt Hall, &c.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY, by the author of Olive and Agilvies.

THE TUTOR'S WARD, by the author of Wayfaring Sketches, Use and Abuses, &c.

MARCUS WARLAND, OR THE LONG MOSS SPRING, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, author of Linda Rens, &c.

COUNT MONTE LEONE, OR THE SPY IN SOCIETY, from the French of H. De St. Georges.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 12, 1852. 45—

Kirkbride's Tattersall's Heave Powders—for the radical and permanent cure of heaves, broken wind, colds, glanders, and all diseases which affect the mucous membrane, of the lungs, windpipe, throat and head of the *Horse*; also, to expel worms, loosen the hide, improve the appetitte and keep the animal in a good condition.

The subscriber has in store a fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine, and having seen its curative powers tested, is prepared to recommend it to the owners of diseased horses. P. F. PESCUD.

March 27, 1852. 40—

DR. MARCHISE'S *Uterine Catholicon,* is considered the greatest medical discovery of the age, for the cure of a certain class of Uterine Complaints, incident to the "last best gift to man." It obviates the necessity of Braces, Supporters, &c. All interested, can procure a pamphlet, free of charge, containing ample testimony from the medical faculty and patients who have been cured. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

---

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin.

THE true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, for the cure of indigestions, dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, constipation and nervous delcine. Prepared from Rennet or the fourth stomach of the ox.

A full supply received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Cash for Old Copper.

THE highest price will be paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for OLD COPPER.

Apply to the subscriber, at the workshops of the Company. ALBERT JOHNSON.

March 22. 39—1m

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1852.

It appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket and Equity Docket, has accumulated insomuch that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time, It is thereupon ordered that a Special Term of Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the third Monday in July, 1852.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

April 7, 1851. 42—6w.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

PARKER'S extract of Buchu, for the cure of gravel and other diseases of the bladder and urinary organs, In store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

More Dry Goods.

PLAID Ginghams, a good assortment, 12-4 Linen shirting 9-8 Pillow-case Linen, Irish Linen, Table and Towelling Diaper, Brown and white Hollands, Drab Linen, Farmer's Drilling, white Russia and brown Drilling, black English and French drab De Tae, Superfine black and fancy Cassimeres.

4-4 and 3-4 white matting; 4-4 checked do.
Umbrellas and Parasols. Fans, from 5 cts. to $3.
Toilet and other Looking Glasses.

For sale by J. BROWN.

April 10, 1852. 43—

Blake's Ohio Slate Paint.

THIS extraordinary mineral substance possesses the highest preservative powers of durability and color, and its efficacy in preserving Wood from decay, Iron from oxidation, and Masonry and Brickwork from dampness is peculiar and positive. Its incombustibility is also remarkable, forming a good protection to roofs and Buildings of Wood from burning cinders, sparks and falling flakes of fire, and it cannot be too highly recommended for Manufactories, Churches, Warehouses, Rail Road Bridges, Fences, &c.

A large supply constantly on hand and for sale low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, April 5, 1852. 44—

NEW BOOKS!

DICTIONARY of Architecture, Historical, Descriptive, Topographical, Decorative, Theoretical, and Mechanical, alphabetically arranged, familliarly explained, and adatped to the comprehension of Workmen, by Robert Stuart, architect and civil engineer, illustrated by one thousand Drawings of subjects referred to in the work, in three volumes. 8 vo.

The Modern Stair Builder's Guide, being a plain, practical system of hand railing, embracing all its necessary details, and geometrically illustrated by twenty-two steel engravings; together with the use of the most important principles of practical geometry, by Simon De Graff, architect.

Templeton's Engineers, Millwright and Mechanic's Companion. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WE would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding Country that we are now receiving our Spring stock, which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store, and we venture to assert that a cheaper or better assortment has never been offered in this market. Call and test the assertion.

PARTIN & GILL.

Raleigh, April 8, 1852. 44—

Howard's Chloride Soap.

SUPERIOR for the Teeth, bleaching of fine Muslins, shaving, and the prevention and cure of cutaneous diseases upon children.

Also, Colgates' pale Turpentine family Soap for sale by the box or pound.

Also, 10 bbls. Lamp Oil, winter bleached sperm, and summer Oil, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

For the Ladies---Rich and Beautiful!

BY the steamship Roanoke, from New York to City Point, the subscriber has just received this morning, and is now opening an elegant supply of rich and beautiful Dress Goods, embracing every variety of style and fashions for the Spring and Summer trade of 1852, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of the City, and those of the surrounding Country. T. A. MITCHELL.

April 5, 1852. 43—3w.

New Books.

BANCROFT'S History of the U. S., vol. IV.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.
Arctic Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson, C. B., F. R. S. &c.

Received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 12, 1852. 45—

N. C. State Medical Society.

THE annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at Wilmington.

The Physicians throughout the State are respectfully requested to attend.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
Cor. and Rec. Sec.

April 6, 1852. 43—td

Headley's New Work.

THE Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshals. Five thousand have been sold in the last three months. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh April 19, 1852. 47—

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3	Barrels of Mackerel,	
2	do.	New Lard,
4	do.	Irish Potatoes,
6	do.	Assorted Crackers,
2	do.	Pulverized Sugar,
3	do.	Clarified do.
2	do.	Crushed do.

800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

NEW Wholesale Dry Goods House.

PETERSBURG, 17th MARCH, 1852. Our stock of superb Staple and Fancy Dry Goods for the Spring Trade is now complete, and ready for examination. As our entire stock is fresh, and has been purchased principally for cash, we can offer such inducements to the trade as are rarely met with in this or any other market.

We respectfully solicit a call from the merchants visiting our city. JOHN W. RICE & BROTHER.

No. 9, Bollingbrook street.

Petersburg, Va., March 17, 1852. 38—1m.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate,

Women of Christianity, by Iulia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March30, 1852, 42—

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Pittsborough, on the second *Monday* of *May* next, a Tract of Land containing 360 acres, adjoining the lands of King Alred and others, listed by David Alred, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon, for 1850, and cost of advertising. ROBT. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

March 31, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $2,50) 914—td.

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest price for 40, 80 and 160 acre bounty land Warrants.

E. L. HARDING.

March 31, 1852. 42—1lm.

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001

WEDDING Cake boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

50 OR 60 bales Prime Cotton, for which a fair market price will be paid in *cash.*

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

April 6, 1852. 44—

Just Received.

A **Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.**
8 Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

New Novel.

FALKENBURG, a tale of the Rhine, by the author of Mildred Vernon, Germania, &c.

Received this day at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

April 15, 1852. 46—

Sugar House Syrup.

STEWART'S superior for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

Raleigh, April, 1852.

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Wanted.

ABOUT sixty pounds of FEATHERS, well-cured and of the best quality. Apply at the Standard office.

April 12, 1852. 45—tf.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

BLANK WARRANTS,

And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

NEW YORK AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Extracts from the speech of MR. DEAN, *of New York, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 23d April*, 1852.

Before proceeding to reply to the charges made against us for our votes upon these bills, and giving the reasons which induce me to favor the measure now under consideration, I desire the attention of the Democratic portion of the House to a few words on the presidential question, and the position of New York in reference to it. And I would not have done this but for the remark that has recently been made, and quite frequently repeated, that New York could not be carried for the Democratic nominee; but a nomination should be made without reference to it; and that the President could be elected without the vote of New York. One would suppose the experience of 1848, quite sufficient to teach men, even dull of comprehension, a lesson which would prevent its repetition, and that wise men would know better, even without the lesson. But I feel that such remarks are unjust to New York, and such action on the part of the Democratic Convention would be not only dangerous, but suicidal and ruinous to the party. I do not propose to reopen the discussion here about "old fogies" or "Young America." In these I have taken no part, nor will I. Any kind of "fogies" suit me better than *Whig Fogies*. Our common object is to drive them from the White House and the Executive Departments. We have now a Whig administration conducting the Government upon the principles which have always actuated the Federal party. On the 4th of March next this policy must be changed. How is an end so desirable to be accomplished? Not by voluntarily and with premeditation and malice aforethought, disfranchising a State, or ostracising one half of her Democracy. Not by advocating upon this floor the claims of any man to a presidential nomination. No man has a *claim* upon the Democratic party. I utterly repudiate the doctrine. But if any one had such a claim this is the last place to advance it by speeches in its favor. Such speeches only generate feelings which it may take months to allay. And gentlemen ought to remember that a nomination, even by the great Democratic party—potent as it is, with its twenty-six Governors of States; with its vast majority of State Legislatures, with its overpowering number in both branches of Congress, and its deep lodgment in the popular heart, that even now a nomination is not an election. The Whig party, though defeated everywhere, is not disbanded or destroyed. Though they are now quarreling—and one gentleman tells us that General Scott cannot get respectable men enough to form an electoral ticket in Tennessee; another proclaims Mr. Fillmore's weakness. Yet, when the "Slaughter House Convention" meets, I believe all these forebodings will cease—all these prophecies be forgotten, and all remnants of principle will be offered upon the shrine of party. They will support the nominee of that convention, as in a memorable instance, the recollection or the record of which has not yet passed away,—they went—

"For Tyler, therefore,
Without a why or a wherefore."

I understood the honorable gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Ward] as avowing it publicly here, as a Whig custom, which he thought should be followed in the next campaign, to make no declaration of principles—but to go it blind; and when asked for the principles to drown it by shouting Lundy's Lane, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and the Halls of the Montezumas. Really I did not expect so frank an avowal here.

Mr. Ward. I have never said in this House or elsewhere, upon any occasion, that the Whig party did not make a declaration of principles; but on the contrary, I said that they had. I stated that they made no *platform* in 1840 or '48.

Mr. Dean. I stand corrected. I will put it in my published speech, "no platform" of principles. I must say, however, that a gentleman who can make a distinction between the two sentiments, must have a mind so constituted, as a difference to see

"'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

But whether avowed or not, they will go it blind; for it is a peculiarity of the leaders of that party to scent the public plunder as far as a hyena will a grave, and to follow by instinct wherever there is the remotest prospect of securing it. The question in dispute among them now, has slight, if any, relation to principle. It is chiefly a question of spoils. General Taylor—whom history will say, was nominally President for a brief period—was brought forward by the availibility portion of the Whigs. After his nomination, the "Woolly Heads" of New York and some other States made a feint at bolting, and held out for some two months, until they had had sufficient time to consult with his committee, and get a pledge for the patronage. Whether they ever got this pledge or not, I do not say. Only that they did, simultaneously—the Free-Soil portion of the Whig party—unite in his support, and that a Cabinet of a certain description was formed, and that they did have the control of the appointments. You can judge, as well as I, by putting that and that together, how the thing was arranged. It was certainly a remarkable coincidence—an unaccountable accident, one of those wonderful coincidences, which never occur by chance, but are to be attributed solely to that kind of Providential interposition which gives victory to the best disciplined troops.

That the honorable Senator from New York, and his branch of the Whig party, did have the control of Gen. Taylor, is a historical fact, which need not be repeated in Washington. The Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, could have nothing to say in the bestowal of Executive patronage. When Gen. Taylor died, then the Vice President, the heir apparent, and his friends who had been obliged to starve, or eat at the second table, invited the Senator and his retainers to stand back and wait. Mr. Fillmore is now under certain influences in distributing the offices—those who control these matters now want to keep him where he is—the other set, with appetites sharpened by their long fast, threaten vengeance, and are determined to name his successor, or let a Democrat take his place. Mr. Fillmore could propitiate them in an hour, by giving them the control of the appointments.

As a means of ousting the present incumbent, they early started Gen. Scott as their candidate, and thus have, or suppose they have him committed to their interests. But if he should cut them now, would we hear any more fears expressed by the Silver Greys, think you, about his principles? They all know that no man, without losing caste, can escape from his political associates; that they must cling to him like his shadow; and that of them, and by them, must his appointments be made; that even a man with the iron nerve and unyielding firmness of Gen. Jackson, was thus influenced. They understand perfectly well, therefore, that the party who bring forward the candidate and secure his nomination, have his ear, and can, in a great measure control him. The Whigs, ever since they elected Gen. Harrison in 1840, by aid of the mum committee, have had a fight of this kind among themselves, and the point in dispute is, not which is the fittest and safest candidate for President, but which set shall name the man, and consequently, be the committee to control the administration. Because, for all purposes of making appointments, and distributing the Executive patronage, the committee, "the power behind the throne," is the President, and not the thing that occupies the chair of state.

What do these men, who are now the peculiar champions of Gen. Scott—the keepers of his conscience—the guardians of his tongue, and restrainers of his pen—care for him? In 1812, while the Republican party was sustaining the war which first placed him in position before the country and the world, they were rejoicing at the defeat of our arms. And in the war with Mexico, which gave to this nation such a proud name abroad, so great an acquisition of valuable territory, and added the crowning glory to his fame, they not only opposed, endeavoring to produce divisions in our councils, and bring defeat upon our arms, but gave publicity to treason by openly hoping the Mexicans would welcome our brave soldiers "to hospitable graves." They care no more for General Scott than for the epaulettes which adorn his shoulders, or the buttons that glitter on his coat. General Taylor has been used by them. General Scott is now the object of their designs; and if General Santa Anna, or Gen. Tom Thumb, should promise greater availability and *maleability*, they would drop the one and take up the other to-morrow.

In my mind there is no doubt, as to which division will succeed at the Whig Convention; for Mr. Seward is as potent with the Whig party of New York as Meg Merrilles ever was with her troupe of gypsies. Governor Johnston and his friends are said to be equally powerful in Pennsylvania. These States cast sixty-two votes, and will be sufficient, acting together, to control the convention; and they will nominate some man in the interest of that coterie of politicians. They are too experienced and skilful sportsmen to allow the game, when within their reach, to escape. As to his *principles* on the compromise, or any other subject, they will not be particular, for it is due to the Senator, and those acting with him in New York, to say that they are exceedingly liberal on these subjects; they are never solicitous about the principles or official capacity of their candidates; the capacity of being useful to them, being in their estimation, the only standard of value. And General Scott is of immense value to them now, as a lever with which to hoist the present Executive from his seat. If they can succeed in his election, very well; but if not, they dispose of Mr. Fillmore, get a Whig candidate from some State *other than New York, and leave the field open for Mr. Seward in* 1856.

If gentlemen want to understand the power of Mr. Seward in his party in New York, and know how completely he is there "*the party*," as a certain king was "the State," they have but to look at events in the fall of 1850. Mr. Fillmore had been inaugurated the preceding July; he had adopted his policy, and it was natural, it was in fact, but an act of common courtesy for the State convention to approve it. The attempt was made, but the decree had gone forth. Mr. Seward was lauded by name, in a resolution, while the resolutions introduced by Mr. Duer, then a member of this House from New York, approving of the President's policy, were promptly voted down. The President out of a large convention, mustered forty; these, headed by Messrs. Granger and Duer, left the convention, called another, and when that other convention met, they dare not repudiate the action of the former, but fired some blank cartridges in the shape of harmless resolutions, and went home after agreeing to support the woolly ticket. I say, therefore, the "Woolly Heads" will succeed, because they are the fighting men, with us, while the "Silver Greys" are like the coneys, a feeble folk—they show little courage and no "stomach for a fight." This being the position of affairs in the Whig party of Pennsylvania and New York, I ask again, can there be any doubt of the action of the Whig National Convention? For no political party will make a nomination with the certainty of losing those two States by it, when by making a different one, they might have at least a hope of securing their electoral vote—sixty-two in number—making a difference of one hundred and twenty-four. No political party in this country is strong enough to afford to throw this vote away. But it makes little difference to the Democracy of New York, whom the Whigs nominate. With a fair nominee of their own, one who can stand alone, and bear his own weight, we can carry the State beyond a peradventure. And I say here, that in my judgment, that Whig does not live who can obtain the electoral vote of New York from the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, if wisdom, prudence, and the true principles of the party shall control its action. * * * * * *

We have the fullest confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Convention. We know that no body of politicians will go on, madly and blindly, to make a nomination, with the certainty that any considerable portion of their own party, in either of the States of Pennsylvania or New York, will not rally to its support—that any portion is lukewarm, and will stay away from the polls even. If, however, any party shall do this, it needs not the ken of prophecy to foretell in the result, another evidence of the truth of that aphorism—"*Quem deus perdere, prius dementet.*" As to which section of the Whig party shall succeed in the Slaughter-house Convention, it is quite immaterial to the Democracy of New York, or of the Union—for we must expect the whole party, with slight exceptions, will go for the man they nominate. We rely upon no organized opposition. We must, therefore, prepare ourselves to meet and defeat the whole party. But how? Not by quarreling about the prospects, or claims of candidates, or discussing abstract questions, which can have no practicability in them in the next canvass. There is work enough for us to do without attending to amateur matters—work, real work—in directing our energies to ferreting out the frauds and corruptions, and exhibiting the enormous extravagances of this Administration, and bringing all in a proper shape before the country. Why, the whole nation was aroused in 1840, by the cry of extravagance and corruption, because the annual expenditures of the Government, including the Florida war, exceeded $20,000,000. But now, in time of profound peace the Secretary of the Treasury makes a report to this House, and puts down the expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year at $50,952,902 58. Is it not our duty to bring these matters before the country, and show the people how these expenditures have been made? That they have originated, in part, in speculations of Government officers on the Government itself. By giving to men connected with the public service contracts at exorbitant prices which they never intended to execute themselves, but by which they have made large sums in selling to others. Shall we not take some effectual measures to drive off these vermin who are infesting the Capitol, and fattening upon corruption?

And then there is the pretty little bonus, only $250,000, which is said to have been made by the payment of the Mexican idemnity, or which could have been saved to the Government, is that to go unnoticed? Or are we to wait for all these things until after the presidential nominations are made? It is not the man whose name they use as their candidate, but the *party* of which he is the representative, that is responsible for all these abuses. Let us no longer be wasting time here, or exhausting our strength in fruitless controversies; but set ourselves at work investigating these matters, bringing them before the public. That there have been frauds the most palpable, perpetrated by the direct sanction of the Administration—that corruption of the grossest character exists, no one doubts. That large and extravagant expenditures have been made unauthorised by law, that powers have been used which the persons employing them had no right to exercise, is undisputed. Are we, then, who are sent here as the nearest representatives of the people—as the peculiar guardians of the public Treasury—are we to hold our peace while it is being robbed? Are we not to bring these deeds of darkness to the light? Is it not our business to smoke out the rats that are undermining the foundations of the Government? Because the head of the present Administration is not a Julius Cæsar or a Cromwell, with nerve and strength enough, battle-axe in hand, to attack the Capitol and hew down the pillars of the Constitution, are we, in consequence of his weakness and imbecility, to suffer him to proceed in whittling them away with a jack-knife?

What are to be the issues of the next canvass? Is it not high time they were settled? The Whigs say they have abandoned their ancient ally, the National Bank. That it has got to be poor, do'nt wear good clothes, and is out of the elbows, out of capital, out of cash, and out of credit. That is the way. When the Bank was in full tide of prosperity, then the Whig party was its particular friend. But without cash, credit or good clothes, nobody has a right to be a Whig—they may own him on election day—not after. [Laughter. "True, true." "That's it."]

The repeal of the present tariff, or the alteration of its principles, cannot be made an issue. For, on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio, to suspend the rules, to permit him to introduce his resolution to modify it, the whole Whig delegation from North Carolina, with but one exception, voted in the negative. A majority even of the Whig delegation from New York did not vote in its favor; while some Democrats voted for it as it was, and many others, including myself, would have voted for a proper resolution on that subject. There are Democrats in favor of a modification in the present tariff on iron and other articles. There are Whigs for it and against it. The Whig party have ninety-two members in this House, and they mustered just *forty-six votes*—exactly one-half—in favor of their "*test resolution*" as some of their newspapers in the Northern States call it. They will undoubtedly seek to make it an issue in some localities, and have on this, as on other subjects, a moveable platform. But it cannot become a *national issue*. Most of the great measures of the Democratic party have been established by former Administrations, and are generally acquiesced in. On these, therefore, they will not meet us. There must be some issue, for it is folly to have a contest to put out one set of men for the mere purpose of putting in others like them in their places.

The Whigs tell us here every day, that there is no issue between the parties; that the Democratic party has established the Independent Treasury and its other great questions of policy, and they feel no disposition to disturb them. Well, really, gentlemen of the opposition, why do you run a Presidential candidate? And why are you here, if our principles and policy are right? Is it not a little too bad for us to fight these things through, and then for you to administer them? Is not that trading on borrowed capital? Is not it grand larceny for you to steal Democratic thunder with which to hurl your bolts? [Laughter.] And then you have now changed the place of holding your conventions—from Philadelphia to Baltimore—chosen our place—I hope it is not to steal our platform, too. [Great laughter.] But, Mr. Chairman, there is an issue, and one which we must take with them; on which the battle must be fought, and the victory won; and that issue is between an economical, constitutional government, and a lavish, profligate and grasping administration of the public affairs. Between, on the one hand, a Democratic Administration, doing only what the Constitution and the laws authorize, confining the Executive to what a strict construction of the national compact enjoins, leaving the rest where it belongs, with the several States; and an Administration that is, by its extravagant expenditures, enriching its members, camp-followers, and parasites, from a Treasury supplied by the toil of the people, and stretching its Briarean arms to their utmost extent, to bring every thing within its corrupting embracce.

Sir, we were told in this Hall within the last few weeks, by an honorable member from Tennessee, who stands high in the confidence of the Administration—its chosen champion on this floor—that he could not be a Democrat—"*they were too penurious.*" I am glad to record such a confession, coming as it does, from so high a source—that the Democratic party is the party of economy, and that the whig party is the party of lavish expenditure. But, Mr. Chairman, let us pause a moment and ask ourselves, and repeat to the country the question, what is to be done? Is this not an exigency which is really alarming? If the national expenditures increase at such an enormous ratio, from whence, in 1862, is the revenue to be derived to pay out to the palaced paupers who hang about the Government the $100,000,000 requisite to support their extravagances? Not from our imports, because it is impossible to collect that amount from any system of duties; and the very men who are guilty of these enormous expenditures, are the ones who cry loudest against foreign importations. *A direct tax and a national debt, then, are staring us in the face, unless* a system of retrenchment, thorough and immediate, is at once adopted.

That the people may know a little of the use that is now made of the $51,000,000 extracted from the public purse—that they may understand one or two of the new drains that this Administration is using with which to empty the Treasury, I will call their attention to the "*Department of the Interior*," commenced March 4, 1847, by General Taylor, and continued now:

Secretary's salary,	$6,000 00	per annum.
Chief clerk,	2,000 00	"
Three commissioners to settle land titles in California,	18,000 00	"
Three clerks to same,	4,500 00	"

There are also in this Department clerks almost innumerable—some with salaries and some with per diem compensation—some of them necessary if this Department had not been created but others the exclusive production of the "Department of the Interior." Then we have the Census Bureau under the same Department.

Salary of the Superintendent,	$3,000 00	per annum.
Eighty-nine clerks, $1,000 e'h,	89,000 00	"
Messengers,	2,900 00	"

Besides men at $3 00 per day.

There has been appropriated for this Census Bureau already the sum of $1,267,050. The Superintendent now asks for $150,000 more. And Mr. Rives tell us that the printing of one hundred thousand copies of it, of the size proposed—of eleven volumes, each volume as large as the American Archives—will cost $1,500,000 more.

This is, indeed, a *splendid* Government, and the wishes of those who desired to make it rival in splendor the monarchies of Europe, are fast being realized. The Superintendent, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, informs him, and, through him, the public, that he has been travelling abroad at our expense; that in consequence of his public capacity, he was treated with great consideration, and was invited to address the British Association at Ipswich, at which Prince Albert was present. That is really an honor, worthy to be communicated by a representative of a Republic to the Representatives of the American people! Gentlemen, this must be stopped. And if the President chooses to go on and expend money, as he has done, in violation of law, and in advance of appropriations, we should refuse to vote them. The keys of the treasury are in our hands, and we should see to it that it is not uselessly rifled. The people are already alarmed by this profusion of national expenditure, and need only the facts to array at least two-thirds of them against the Whig policy. And it is necessary for us to show our sincerity by something more than words; our actions must correspond.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled in the Commons Hall on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, M., and on motion of Gen. Saunders, John S. Eaton, Esq., of the County of Granville, was called to the Chair, and William H. Bailey, Esq., of Orange, and R. K. Bryan, Esq., of Cumberland, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of W. B. Gulick, Esq., of Wayne, the roll of Counties was called and the names of Delegates entered.

On motion of R. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, a Committee of nine was appointed to report permanent officers and rules of order for the Convention. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: R. P. Dick, F. I. Wilson, Wesly Jones, John Shaw, Richard Jones, James T. Russell, C. G. Wright, W. B. Gulick, and L. D. Starke.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the Convention then adjourned till 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and Mr. Dick, from the Committee, reported as rules of order the rules of the House of Commons as far as applicable, with the following amendment, "that any member may call for a vote upon any question by Counties; and each County represented shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to its representation in the House of Commons." Mr. Dick also reported as officers the following:

For President of the Convention, DUNCAN K. McRAE, of New Hanover.

Vice Presidents, FRANK I. WILSON, of Rutherford; F. L. SIMPSON, of Rockingham; L. D. STARKE, of Pasquotank; and GEORGE W. PEGRAM, of Cumberland.

Secretaries, R. K. BRYAN, of Cumberland; WILLIAM H. BAILEY, of Orange; and JOSEPH MASTEN, of Forsythe.

The report of the Committee was unanimously concurred in; whereupon Messrs. Dick and Cantwell conducted Mr. McRae to the Chair, who returned his thanks for the honor conferred, and addressed the Convention in an able and eloquent manner in relation to the position of parties and the brilliant prospects of the Democratic party.

On motion of Gen. Saunders, a Committee of two from each Congressional District was appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: 1st District, Frank. I. Wilson, James B. Shepard; 2d District, Wesley Jones, R. P. Dick; 3d District, John Shaw, Perrin Busbee; 4th District, James M. Walker, Alfred Reid; 5th District, Abram Rencher, John S. Eaton; 6th District, R. M. Saunders, J. W. B Watson; 7th District, James C. Dobbin, Edward Cantwell; 8th District, John V. Sherrard, Dr. D. G. W. Ward; 9th District, L. D. Starke, Jno. Mitchell.

The Convention then adjourned till Friday morning ten o'clock.

Forty-one Counties are represented by over one hundred Delegates. The best spirit prevails. The Convention will adopt a platform broad enough to hold the whole State; in other words, its principles will be just towards all interests and sections, and so plainly set forth that no one can misunderstand them. DAVID S. REID, the originator of Equal Suffrage and the invincible champion of the people, will be nominated for Governor by acclamation—will no doubt accept the nomination, and will be triumphantly elected.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the Democratic Republican party have never been brighter than they are at present. In all the thirty-one States the Whigs have but *three* Governors, and in Congress they are greatly in the minority. The people have pronounced against their policy time and again; and their only hope now is in a sectional canvass and the game of "mum."

But they are mustering their forces, made up of consolidationists, old-fashioned Federalists, Abolitionists, and the like; and they will make a desperate effort to clutch the offices and honors of the country. Their leaders will hesitate at nothing which may seem to promise votes and success; and it therefore becomes the Democrats in all quarters to make ready for the contest, and to go into it *determined to conquer*. If we should fail, the fault will be our own. Our principles are sound—the people are with us, and unless we become supine and indifferent, and are untrue to ourselves and our cause, victory must perch upon our standard.

YANCEY COUNTY.

We learn that J. B. JERVIS, Esq., will be a candidate to represent Yancey County in the next House of Commons. Mr. JERVIS is a young gentleman of talents, self-made, and a Democratic Republican of the true stripe.

We hope the Democrats of Yancey will rouse themselves, unite, and be sure to elect a Democrat to represent them in the next Legislature. The Federalists will lose no opportunity to distract and divide them; but let them stand by their principles, and all will be well. Let them remember that they lost the Commoner some years since, on account of divisions and the secret machinations of their opponents; and that this result had no slight agency in electing Mr. Badger to the Senate. The Democrats of Yancey have the strength; and all that is necessary in order to secure victory, is to put that strength forth.

So far as the Senator from the Buncombe District is concerned, we have no doubt the Democrats of Yancey will sustain that candidate who comes nearest to an advocacy of their principles, and who is most devoted to the Constitutional rights of the States.

Maryland has just spoken for Fillmore in direct language, following the lead of Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and the rest. *Wil. Herald.*

Yes, and Seward and Greely, Mangum and Stanly, backed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, are speaking for Scott; and "Florida, Missouri, North Carolina and the rest" will have to submit. *The letter* will be forthcoming soon, in all probability; and then we shall witness rich scenes. North Carolina Whigs will not support Gen. Scott, *unless* he will pledge himself to the "compromise"; and pray what is a pledge worth which has to be dragged out of a man, binding him to support a measure upon the maintenance of which the Whigs themselves contend, depends the existence of the Union? Gen. Scott, whose position is now in doubt, is to pledge himself to stand by the Constitution and the laws; and forthwith the Whig leaders are to raise a shout and proclaim him worthy of all support and praise! Well-grounded *suspicion* in a case like this, ought to be fatal to the pretensions of any man.

A writer in the Goldsborough Republican and Patriot nominates Gen. Curtis H. Brogden for the Senate and William T. Dortch, and William Lewis, Esquires, for the Commons, in Wayne County.

☞ Read the interesting extracts in our columns to-day, from the speech of Mr. Dean, of New York, recently delivered in the House of Representatives.

THE STAR—THE BASIS, &c.

The Raleigh Star, in replying to one of our articles of last week, says:

"The Standard knows, or ought to know, that we are also opposed to disturbing the present basis. Some time last year, we had cause more than once to correct the statements of that print on this subject. On one occasion we said distinctly, 'We have repeatedly expressed our firm and decided opposition to any and every attempt to disturb the great compromises of our Constitution.' We strictly adhere to this opinion, every day's experience serving but to strengthen the conviction, that it would be both unjust and unwise to make any material change in the present basis of representation in either branch of the Legislature."

The Star, then, is for the basis as it is, or rather is against any "*material* change" therein; but then the Star is, at the same time, in favor of submitting it to the people to say, by a bare majority at the ballot-box, whether or not they will have an open Convention—a Convention to be called upon the Federal basis, and with the view of making certain changes in the Constitution. Will the Editor of the Star vote for this Convention, provided the question should be submitted to the people? Is he in favor of or against it? If *against* it, and if he believes the people would vote the proposition down, how can he, as an Editor professing to deal fairly by his readers, advocate the plan of taking the vote of the people thereupon? Does he wish to go through this mere form with the view of defeating Free Suffrage? But if *for* a Convention, why does he not say so, and advocate it boldly and openly?

The friends of the present basis will be very slow to believe that any one is sincerely co-operating with them, who will lend himself to an agitation the result of which, if any given result can be anticipated from it, *is to call a Convention clothed with power to change the basis, and to substitute for taxation and the three-fifths principle the principle of white population.*

But who authorized the Whig leaders to say, that the people may, if they choose, call a Convention to alter their fundamental law? These gentlemen are ready to *permit*—to *allow* the people to vote upon the question at the polls! What *condescension!* If the people want a Convention, *they will let them say so!* But suppose a majority should vote Convention—what then? Why these leaders would have *to come back to the Constitution*, which declares that no such body shall be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of both houses of the General Assembly; and how is this two-thirds vote to be obtained? Is the Constitution in this respect to be disregarded, to make way for the expected result of this majority vote? Is it to be ruled and held, by the "conservative" Whig party of North Carolina, that the voice of a bare majority at the polls shall force into action, in accordance with that voice, two-thirds of the General Assembly? And if so, what is this two-thirds requirement worth? *Is it not thereby substantially abrogated, and rendered useless for all practical purposes in all time to come?* The *Constitution* says two-thirds, but a bare majority of the people say otherwise; and then the substance changes to a shadow and the reality becomes a mere form! Is not this so? We have as much respect as any one for the will of the people, and we will go as far as any one in carrying out that will, when fairly and clearly ascertained; but we could not, under any circumstances, pursue a course directly or indirectly in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, which the people themselves have ordained and established. We look to that Constitution for guidance and instruction in all times of difficulty and trial; and we see *in it*, more than in any thing below or beyond it, the embodied majesty and power of the people themselves. We seek to amend it *only in accordance with its own provisions and forms*; and we can find in it *no authority* for making any amendment, or for taking any steps towards amendments, by a bare majority of the people at the polls.

But it is almost useless, it seems to us, to argue these points; they are so plain and so clear that "he who runs may read."

We are satisfied that this movement of the Whig leaders is only a device to *defeat Free Suffrage*, and to obtain possession of State and Federal offices and honors. *Party* is at the bottom of their action in all this matter; the West is promised great things, provided a Convention should be called, while the East is expected to endure agitation for the especial benefit of partizans and demagogues.

We propose at an early day, to state our objections in full to Legislative amendments, of the Constitution. *Register.*

And we propose, at an early day, to lay before our readers the Speech of the Hon. William B. Shepard delivered in the last Assembly, in favor of amendments by Legislative enactment and the subsequent sanction of the people, as the safest, surest, and best mode; and we are willing that the Register should take its own time in *answering* said Speech. In the meantime we quote as follows from the "Debates of the Convention" of 1835, pages 370, 371, and 372. Mr. Gaston said:

"We are called on by every consideration, *not to sanction the principle*, THAT A BARE MAJORITY MAY AUTHORIZE A CONVENTION; if we do, we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of revolution—they possess the power of rising in their might, and upturning the fundamental principles of government; but they cannot do it, unless the emergency is great. Mr. Gaston concluded by saying if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution, he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting, since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations, every thing would be set afloat, and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years."

Mr. Meares, on whose motion it was provided that no Convention should be called in future, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly, said:

"It might be supposed by some, that he was influenced by sectional feelings in introducing this amendment; but this was not true. All who had observed his course would admit that he was as little liable to the charge of legislating under the influence of sectional views, as any one on that floor. It is well known that a large portion of the people of North Carolina, are in favor of adopting white population as the basis of representation. He was radically opposed to such a basis, and would prefer living under any republican government, to one recognizing the principle of mere numbers as the basis of its representation. To GUARD AGAINST THIS, WAS THE OBJECT OF THIS AMENDMENT."

Mr. Fisher said:

"For himself, he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and DECIDEDLY PREFERRED THE PLAN OF AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION THROUGH THE LEGISLATURE."

We hope the Register will, "at an early day"—the earlier the better—state its "objections" to these views and opinions of Gaston, Meares, and Fisher. The public will be very apt to be amused, if not impressed and taken captive in their feelings and judgments, when the contest shall have fully opened between the opinions of the Register and those of these departed sages and patriots. The Editor of the Register against the recorded opinions of Chas. Fisher, William B. Meares, and William Gaston!

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville on the 19th instant.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

The City of Richmond, Va., has been thrown into high excitement by the pardon by Gov. Johnson of *Jordan Hatcher*, a negro, convicted of the murder of William P. Jackson, a white man. An "indignation" meeting was held on Friday night last, at which a Resolution severely denunciatory of Gov. Johnson was passed; and after the adjournment the mob proceeded to the Governor's Mansion and grossly abused and insulted him. The Enquirer says:

"We should be glad if we could end the story here, but here the proceedings of this meeting did not end; the same dominant spirits which had controlled its action in the City Hall filed out of that building to invade the private grounds of the Governor's Mansion, and to degrade themselves and the city of their residence by the most gross breach of hospitality, the most shameful abuse of personal sanctity, and the rudest intrusion upon domestic quiet that ever degraded this commonwealth. We prefer, for the honor of Richmond, to omit the occurrences in the Governor's yard. In insulting the Chief Magistrate, this excited and disorderly concourse, brough insult upon the whole State and disgrace upon the city. If this mob-spirit be encouraged, there is no protection for the property and life of the citizen.

We know not, and care not, who are responsible for this outrage: the act itself is its own severest reprobation in a Virginia community; and we have heard but one sentiment of deep mortification and regret for the occurrence, from every respectable citizen with whom we have met. The outrage was as unprecedented and unexpected as it was shameful. It was, and could have been anticipated by no one; and the whole respectable portion of our community wash their hands of the affair."

The Legislature, now in session in Richmond, has taken the matter in hand; and another meeting of the citizens was called for Monday night last, to express their disapprobation of these riotous and tumultuous proceedings. The Enquirer adds:

"We had written thus far before we were aware that the two Houses of the General Assembly had been engaged in taking action on this solemn and painful subject, viz: the riotous proceedings in front of the Governor's House. We understand that the speeches made on the occasion were most able and interesting. We reached the Capitol near the termination of the proceedings in the House; and the scene presented was one of deep solemnity and thrilling concern at the outrage committed against the whole State. There was but one voice, of condemnation of the flagrant outrage, though there was some difference of opinion as to the degree in which the city of Richmond should be held responsible for the occurrence.

We found on arriving that the Senate had passed a joint resolution appointing a committee to enquire and report all the facts, and had adjourned. The House refused to lay the resolutions before them on the table, so as to take up the Senate resolution—and they, by a very large majority, adopted a joint resolution, appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government—many members avowing their purpose to be to vote for the strongest resolutions, to show their deepest condemnation of the outrage on the Governor, and through him on the State. The House afterwards adopted the Senate resolution, with an additional one, moved by Mr. Jackson of Doddridge and Tyler.

The Senate has yet to act upon the resolution of the House. What may be its action, we cannot now decide. That the two Houses will jointly take the necessary and proper steps to fully vindicate the honor and good name of the Commonwealth, we entertain the most confident belief. When, however, they shall become satisfied, by the universal voice of the community, expressed through the meeting to-night, and in other ways, that the city of Richmond repudiates and reprobates the outrageous insult upon the Chief Magistrate on Friday night, they will doubtless be induced to abstain from the extreme measure sketched out in the original resolution adopted by the House. That Richmond will to-night fully wipe out the foul stain upon her good name, and will take a position that will still entitle her to the protection of the public authorities and property of the State, the universal sentiment around us gives most encouraging and undoubted proof."

THE STANDARD. We can assure the *Editor of* the Standard, that what Mr. Mangum thinks about Gen. Scott or Mr. Stanly knows about him, can have no effect upon our sentiments or our course. As to the prospect that the State Delegates, appointed by the late Convention, may drop Fillmore and take up Scott, we do not believe a word of it. We trust that Mr. Fillmore will be nominated any how—and the way for the Whigs of North Carolina, and some other States, to secure that nomination, is as "plain as the road to market"—though we will not mention it in conversation with the Standard, as he has no part nor lot in the matter. We will venture to assert, however, that following the lead of Messrs. Mangum and Stanly will not accomplish the object—for they have run off at full tilt, and are in a fair way to "upset our apple cart and so stick our foot in it"—as the old saying is. Our hope is that the members of the Whig Party will *think for themselves*—in which case all will be safe. *Wilmington Commercial.*

The Commercial has a "hope" that the "members of the Whig party will think for themselves," and thus head Messrs. Mangum and Stanly, and defeat Gen. Scott's nomination. This sounds very well, but it amounts to nothing. Delegates are sent to Baltimore to *vote*, and not to perplex "harmonious Whiggery" by too much "*thinking*"; and Delegates are very apt, all things duly considered, *to vote for the strongest man.* Gen. Scott is the strongest Whig, first, because he has the smell of gunpowder about him; and secondly, because he is the first choice of the Whigs of the free States, where nearly all the Whig strength lies. Messrs. Miller and Nash, not to mention the other Delegates, know all this and considerably more on the subject, better than we do; and we predict they will be found, *at the proper time*, side by side with Mangum and Stanly, pledging North Carolina to the support of Scott. Let Mr. Loring watch and wait, and he will "see sights."

HALIFAX MEDICAL SOCIETY. By reference to the proceedings of a meeting of the Physicians of Halifax County, which we publish in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a Medical Society has been formed in this place, to be called the Halifax Medical Society; and that Delegates have been appointed to represent this Society in the State Medical Convention to convene in Wilmington on the 11th of May, 1852.

This is conceded generally, to be an age of improvement, and we are much gratified, to perceive that a proper spirit pervades the Medical Faculty of our own County; and we sincerely hope that a well regulated Society and united and strenuous effort on their part, will eventually elevate the character of the Profession, and place the Physician in that dignified sphere of action to which, by virtue of his occupation, he is so justly entitled. *Halifax Republican.*

Dr. Henry Joyner presided at the above-mentioned meeting, and Dr. John A. Simmons acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. J. T. Pope, A. B. Pierce, W. H. Hill, B. F. Whitaker, and J. A. Simmons, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws to be reported to the next meeting; and Drs. Pierce, Long, and B. F. Whitaker were appointed Delegates to the State Convention in Wilmington.

The Raleigh Star speaks of Mr. Kerr as "the noble and ingenuous statesman, who has been called, on account of his great abilities and eminent virtues, to bear the Whig banner in the present campaign"! Why, what does this mean? Is is possible that our venerable neighbor of the Star can be *joking* on so serious a subject? A "noble *statesman*," and "*great* abilities"! Well! well! well! Where are the evidences of his "statesmanship"? What offices has Mr. Kerr ever held at the hands of the people? When, and where, and how has he displayed these "*great* abilities"? We pause for a reply.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Hon. W. F. Dessaussiere United States' Senator from that State, in the place of Mr. Rhett, resigned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday the 10th inst., the following railroad bills were considered, and ordered to be engrossed:

A bill granting to the State of Florida a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Pensacola bay to Montgomery, Alabama, with branches to Mobile and to Georgia.

A bill granting land to Illinois and Indiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from Louisville to St. Louis.

The deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. Wade spoke in opposition to the increase of aid to the *Collins* line. Mr. Bayard replied; and, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives were, during all the day's session, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair,) considering the homestead bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee; upon the provisions of which, five-minutes speeches were made by a large number of gentlemen; when the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the bill to authorize the Fayetteville and Central Plank Railroad Company of North Carolina to run their road through a certain lot of the government land in the town of Fayetteville was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the House then proceeded to the further consideration of the resolution fixing the time for the recess, made necessary for refitting the hall for a summer session. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Senate took up the joint resolution in relation to the completion of a war-steamer for harbor defence, and Mr. Stockton addressed the Senate in support of it.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill, and Mr. Brooke and others spoke on the amendment giving increased compensation to the Collins line. Mr. Borland obtained the floor for to-morrow; and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on the same day, it was voted that the usual recess, to afford the officers of the House an opportunity to refit the hall for the summer session, should take place from Thursday, May 13th inst., until Monday, the 17th. After which, they went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard in the chair;) and after further considering the homestead bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the committee rose without coming to a conclusion upon it, and then the House adjourned.

LETTER FROM MR. CLINGMAN OF NORTH CAROLINA. The Republic of yesterday contains a letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, a member of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, defending the course he pursued in relation to the late whig caucus. Mr. C. originally opposed the compromise, but now that it is the law of the land, he demands its rigid enforcement. The fugitive slave law he considers the great question involved, and he declares his determination to stand aloof from the whig party, (which, at the North, he considers but a sectional affair,) unless they fully endorse the compromise. If, however, the democrats should endorse it, and the whigs do not, the latter, he says, will encounter his determined opposition. In case both parties evade the issue, the contest will be a mere struggle for office, scarcely worthy of the consideration of statesmen. He will not, he says, fight in the ranks with Northern abolitionists, to strike down the friends of the South and the constitution from the North—to crush Webster in Massachusetts, and trample down Dickinson in New York, because, in the hour of need, they were willing to do what, in their judgment, the constitution required them to do in behalf of the rights of the South. He advises the men of his section of the country to come together, and in a body stand by the national men of the North. *Baltimore Sun.*

FREE SUFFRAGE. Well do the people of this State know, that in the two last Elections, in this State, the Whigs opposed Free Suffrage, while the Democrats were in favor of it. DAVID S. REID, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and the Democratic Candidates for the Legislature, advocated it before the people, while Charles Manly, the Whig Candidate for Governor, and the Whig Candidates for the Legislature took strong ground against it. It was voted for by the Democratic members of the Legislature, and voted against by the Whig members. And it is through the instrumentality of the Democratic party of the State of North Carolina, that it is now submitted to the people. If a sufficient number of Democrats should be returned to the next Legislature, Free Suffrage will move still onward, and in all probability, will eventually become a law. The Democratic party are committed in favor of Free Suffrage, while the Whig party are committed against it. So it will be seen, that Free Suffrage, is a Democratic measure.

If the people want Free Suffrage, in the approaching Elections, they will have to vote for Democrats, who are in favor of it. A majority of the people of the State are in favor of the measure—a majority of the people of Halifax County are in favor of it, and will at the next elections, cast their votes accordingly. *Halifax Republican.*

NEXT WEEK. We shall have a busy time in town next week. On Tuesday the State Medical Society will hold its annual meeting bringing, probably, quite a number of persons from different parts of the State. On Thursday the Odd Fellows will celebrate the anniversary of their Institution, and close the ceremonies with an Excursion down the River in one of the Line Boats. The Grand Lodge of the above Order will be in session, commencing on Wednesday, and the Whig District Convention will assemble on Friday. We learn also, that our old friends Jefferson & Ellsler, with their company, will open the Theatre on Monday night next, and treat our citizens to a few of their pleasing performances. Thus we shall have Medicine, Morality, Politics, and the Drama, all dished up; an agreeable melange, (barring the first,) affording matter of interest and occupation to the numbers which these different incidents will in all probability cause to be present from neighboring and remote counties.

That the visitors to our town may find the time pass pleasantly on their hands is our desire. *Wilmington Herald.*

Talking of humbugs—the most desperate and bare faced one of the present time is that attempted to be palmed off upon the people of the State by the late Whig Convention, to submit the question of Convention or no Convention to the people. A majority either way would effect nothing whatever. The question is a legislative one, and two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly must sanction it, before a Convention can be called. The people in 1835 said that two-thirds of their representatives alone should possess the power to call a Convention. A majority against it would not stop amendments by legislative enactment if the people desired them, nor would a majority in favor call a Convention. Can a more transparent humbug be produced? *Gold's. Rep. & Pat.*

The Washington Correspondent, "Independent," of the Philadelphia North American, a whig paper, says:

"It may now be asserted, with entire confidence, that Gen. Scott, under no condition of circumstances, will change the ground which he has occupied since his name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions unless the Whig Convention should offer him a nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position, as declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances."

The high prices of Provisions are a topic of remark in the papers from Maine to Georgia. The cause of the exorbitant prices is thought to be the scarcity of food for cattle, horses, and other domestic animals, arising from the drought of the last summer, the severity of the winter, and the continued duration of the cold weather in spring. As soon as the grass shall have attained a luxuriant growth say in a month hence, it is thought that prices will materially fall.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENCY. The New York Express, a leading whig paper, predicts that if Gen. Scott is run for the Presidency, without a distinct declaration in favor of the compromise, Vermont will be the only electoral vote he will obtain. The Express adds, however, that it will support him if nominated, as it believes him to be sound on the compromise; but it fears it will be impossible to make the people believe it.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

LONDON, April 8. The importance of increasing the number of the sources and the extent of the area from whence the raw material Cotton can be derived for the use of the British manufacturers is becoming every day more apparent, and is every day more emphatically insisted upon. Mr. Bazley, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, has been lately lecturing upon the subject before Prince Albert and the Society of Arts. Mr. Bazley strongly urged the necessity of encouraging, by all possible means, the growth of cotton in the British colonies; this necessity was rendered every day more urgent by "the limited supply from the United States and the increased competition in the manufacture of cotton." The question is widely and ably discussed in the principal English journals, and we think the general tone of these discussions leads directly to the inference that it must be many years before the cotton mills of Lancashire can depend upon receiving any material proportion of the raw material from any other source than the United States. If this be so, and you cannot increase your cotton-growing lands, nor by improved cultivation, increase the produce of the present cotton-producing area, it is evident that the price of the raw material must rise; from the combined effects of a limited and stationary supply and an increased demand.

The following are some of the striking facts connected with the cotton question:

In 1800 the raw cotton imported into Great Britain amounted to	56,000,000	pounds.
In 1815 to	100,000,000	"
In 1835 to	400,000,000	"
In 1851 to	700,000,000	"

or about 1,000 tons a day. For no less than seventeen-twentieths of this raw cotton Great Britain is indebted to the United States, and the remainder being received from India, Brazil, and Egypt. About one seventh part of the whole amount of cotton imported into Great Britain is exported again in the raw state; therefore six hundred millions of pounds are manufactured—or at least were manufactured during last year—in the British factories, where they give employment to a million and a half of people. The cotton thus used is disposed of in something like the following proportions: One-tenth wasted in the process of manufacture, in refuse, &c. Of the remaining 550,000,000 pounds, one-fourth is worked up for home consumption, the other three-fourths manufactured in goods for exportation. The value of the cotton manufactories of last year is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about two-thirds are believed to have been paid in wages. About 800,000 tons of shipping are yearly employed by the various operations incident to the cotton trade. Every variation of a farthing in the pound upon the price of the raw material affects the annual consumption of Great Britain at least £500,000 sterling. So perfect is the cotton machinery of England, Mr. Bazley says it far exceeds that of any other country, although France takes the lead of Great Britain in beauty of design in printed cotton fabrics; that cotton has been produced so wonderfully fine in texture as to be imperceptible to the naked eye unless placed upon a dark surface. The length of a hank of cotton is 840 yards; it would require more than 2,000 hanks of this gossamer cotton to weigh one pound. Twenty-five pounds of this delicate fibre would encircle the globe at the equator.

It is a curious fact in the statistics of cotton that about 250,000 barrels of flour, costing about three-fourths of a million sterling, are consumed annually in the process of starching the fibres whilst being spun. Charles Dickens, in a late number of his "Household Words," after enumerating the striking facts of the cotton trade, says:

"Let any great social or physical convulsion visit the Untied States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groate's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two thousand thousand mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."—*London Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

RAIL ROAD AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE. The Huntsville, Ala., *Southern Advocate* understands that the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company, who take possession of the Tennessee Valley Rail Road on the 1st of June next, and then immediately proceed to reconstruct it, have made an arrangement with the Messrs. Sims, by which they, after that day, carry the mail and passengers in four horse coaches from Decatur to Tuscumbia. If necessary, they will run their coaches twice or thrice daily—passengers will suffer no detention no matter what the number may be.

Knoxville has voted two to one in favor of taking $50,000 in the Virginia and East Tennessee Rail Road. This road is the connecting link between the Georgia roads and the road now under construction from Lynchburg to the Tennessee line. By the time the Memphis and Charleston Road is completed to Crow Creek, there will be an uninterrupted rail road communication from Tuscumbia, through Huntsville to Charleston, Savannah, Richmond, &c., by different lines.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN. Six barrels of Rosin were received by Col. D. J. Taylor, Commission Merchant, from Messrs. Crenshaw, Ellis & Taylor, who have gone extensively into the getting and distilling of turpentine. We hail the arrival of this small lot as the beginning of a source of great wealth to the District, as it brings into profitable use the extensive pine barrens which have heretofore not been worth the taxes. Many of our North Carolina neighbors are in the District engaged in getting Turpentine, and we may reasonably expect in another year a good quantity of the raw material, and a revival in that side of the Court which entertains cases of trespass to try title.

We learn that Messrs. Crenshaw, Ellis & Taylor, expect to send to market at least seven thousand barrels of manufactured Turpentine and Rosin. *Georgetown (S. C.) Observer.*

A FREAK OF NATURE. Mr. Jabez McKay, living near White Marsh, Columbus county, North Carolina, has a negro woman that gave birth, some ten months ago, to twin children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their backs are joined by the back-bones running into one at the joint of the hip and forming one spine from the joint down. With the exception of the joining together, they are two perfect forms. They are fine, healthy, active children, have good use of their limbs and faculties, and bid fair in due time to grow to their full stature. *Wadesborough (N. C.) Argus.*

Feargus O'Conner, the Chartist orator, and member of the British Parliament, who arrived recently in New York, from England, has already given, by his acts, some color to the belief that he is insane. The Post says: "He strolled into Stewart's store and, chucking a handsome young woman among the purchasers under the chin, asked how she would like a mustache? He was then ejected from the premises, and afterwards returned, but did not renew any of his wild tricks. It is sad that he left England without the knowledge of any of his friends, and that they will come to this country after him by the next steamer."

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION. There is said to be no doubt of the organization of another Cuba expedition at the South. The "Lone Star Association," at New Orleans, is alleged to be busily at work in arranging affairs, with a view of making the expedition in every way successful. A letter in the New York Express says: "Before many months pass away you must not be at all surprised to hear that the star-spangled banner waves victoriously over the walls of the Moro!"

THE WHEAT AND TOBACCO CROPS. The Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette states that the late fine weather has had the effect of forwarding the growth of the wheat, which now begins to look very well and promising. But the effect on the tobacco plants has been injurious, vast numbers of the fly having made their appearance. Unless the weather be soon more propitious, the plants will be so seriously injured that the crop will be a scant one.

Mayor Crossman, of New Orleans, in a recent message to the Common Council of that city, mentions the gratifying fact that the yellow fever has not visited New Orleans in an epidemic form for five years. He ascribes the general improvement of the health of the city to the opening of ditches and lots in the rear of the city.

THE U. S. EXPEDITION TO JAPAN. The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Express* states that the American expedition to Japan, is viewed with extraordinary favor by all the journals, both English and French, that have commented upon the subject at all. From a very learned article in the *Constitutionel*, written by the commercial editor of that paper, he extracts such passages as serve to show the light in which the undertaking is regarded in that country. After speaking of the squadron, and the abilities of Commodore Perry, the writer says:

"The whole continent of Europe will applaud this act of the Cabinet of Washington. It is time to force the doors of this barbarous state. It is the common interest and the common right as well, to do so. All Christendom has legitimate causes of complaint against Japan. It is better to perish at sea, ships, cargo and crew, than land upon that cursed shore. When a vessel, surprised and dismasted by the typhoon, unable to continue its route, drifts upon the enemy's coast, her distress calls forth no human sentiments. Batteries blaze away at her from the shore. If the crew escape the artillery, it is only to undergo a fate a hundred times worse than death. Hardly have the shipwrecked mariners set foot on the land, than they are seized, imprisoned, shown about in cages, and then assassinated after months of cruel torture. As to the ship, it is scuttled, after having been pillaged.

The squadron of Commodore Perry, has too, the duty of concluding a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan. If the expedition had no other object, it would be, perhaps, less to be approved; for however barbarious may be the isolation in which this empire lies, it would be, certainly, unjust and absurd to impose relations of amity and commerce at the mouth of the cannon; but American cotton will penetrate, naturally, into the country, under the favor of the grape shot commissioned to avenge the rights of humanity disregarded by the Japanese in the person of the whale fishers of the United States.

The success of the expedition cannot be doubted for an instant, especially if it is conducted, as every thing leads us to expect, with a mixture of moderation and firmness. According to the manner in which the Commodore shall act, he may merit the gratitude of all Christendom. In all probability, the resistance of the Japanese, will not be of long duration.

We bid the Americans God speed, and shall bear with real pleasure of the success of their mission, because we are sure that it will be accomplished without great or unnecessary bloodshed."

THE USE OF STRONG DRINKS, and its cotemporary evil—THE LOVE OF DRESS, says a correspondent, are awakening the earnest solicitude of the philanthropic reformers of New York. Societies have already been organized, under the appellation of "Sons of Adam" and "Daughters of Eve," and thousands impressed with the sin of dress, have enlisted under the banner of the Goat Skin and Fig Leaf. The objects of these societies is, to dispense with all superfluity of clothing, and on all suitable occasions, to adopt the costume of our first parents. It is contended by the most zealous reformers, that "*moral suasion*" can be no longer depend upon, as a means of preventing dry goods stores and miller shops from displaying their tempting wares, dyed with all those gorgeous tints, invented by the devil, to tempt men and women to destruction. They say: "We have expostulated in the kindest manner with the keepers of those stores and shops. We have told them that their establishments were the very gates of hell. And we have fairly laid open to them the horrible enormity of their diabolical business. With the purest disinterestedness, we have urged them to turn their gewgaws and gimcracks into the streets, and make a bonfire of them, and to pursue in future some honorable calling. But intent only on their paltry gains, they give no heed to our admonitions; on the contrary, they tell us with an air of the most ineffable impudence, 'to mind our own business!' Nay, some have even gone to the extremity of ejecting us from their premises, with the assistance of a contumelious kick!"

Finding that "moral suasion" is of no use whatever, they have concluded to call in the terrors of the law, and apply "legal suasion" to the evil doers. A petition has been forwarded to the Legislature of that State, praying for the enactment of a statute, authorizing the seizure and destruction of all articles of apparel and personal adornment, whatever offered for sale; and empowering any person to enter and search the premises of all who are suspected of keeping such articles for their own use. It is expected that such a law, especially if containing the latter provision, will be very popular, as it will give the curious, envious and malicious, an opportunity of prying into the *habits* of their neighbors. The "Sons" are pledged, and are industriously engaged in persuading others to pledge themselves, to vote for no man for office who is not in favor of the proposed law. So let politicians beware. *Detroit Free Press.*

PRICES OF PROVISIONS. A correspondent in New York sends us the following communication on the prices of provisions in that city. *Phila. Led.*

"*Gentlemen:* Will you publish the following article, and help the laboring men in New York, and the farmers in Pennsylvania: Poultry, 15 cents a pound; Potatoes, $1 25 a bushel; Onions, $1 do; Turnips, 5 shillings do.; butter 30 cents a pound; Shad 37½ a piece; Beef to 12 to 14 cents a pound; Ham, 15 cents do. Provisions can be sent from Philadelphia, and yield a profit of 30 per cent. Provisions of every description are selling at enormous prices."

We do not see how any profit can be made by sending any of the articles named from Philadelphia to New York. In this city, the price of nearly every article alluded to is equally as high as in New York; butter is higher, from 30 to 37½ cents; Poultry, perhaps, is not quite so high; ham is higher, selling at from 15 to 18 cents per pound; potatoes at $1 25 per bushel. Shad might be sold at as high a profit in New York as in Philadelphia, for the same reason that they are sent from the South to both markets, very few being yet caught in our river. The exorbitant price of provisions is a subject of general complaint here with house keepers. There is not only dearness, but scarcity, especially in vegetables, owing to the drought last season and the backwardness of this. There is no sign yet of the early vegetables, which people generally look for about this period.

SHORT DRAMA IN TWO SCENES. *First Scene.* Millionaire seated in an easy chair. By him stands a poor man in a supplicating attitude.

Millionaire. Ahem? Very sorry, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—"*Economise!*"

Poor Man. But when a man has nothing to——

Millionaire. Nonsense! Under certain circumstances a man *must* know how to save.

Second Scene. The Millionaire drowning in a pond, the poor man calmly regarding him from the shore.

Poor man. Sorry my friend that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—"*Swim!*"

Millionaire (choking,) Bub-bub-bub, when a ma-man *can't* swim!

Poor man. Nonsense! Under certain circumstances a man must know how to swim. *Union Magazine.*

TRANSIT ACROSS THE ISTHMUS. The New Orleans Picayune learns from Col. Mejia, that the grant to Mr. Ramsay, of the right of way and privileges of transit across the Isthmus, via Vera Cruz, have all been fulfilled by the Mexican States, and approved by the General Government, and that arrangements are on foot for putting steamers at once upon the route between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. The communication across is to be by stages over a good road already established for about 300 miles, and the remainder of the distance by steamboats on a navigable river to the Pacific, Col. Mejia has made a contract in New York for building a steamer to run between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

WHIG CAMPAIGN PAPERS. We see in this and other Southern States proposals are made to issue Whig campaign papers as soon as the nomination has been made for the Presidency. We should be glad to know if it is the purpose of the Editors of these campaign papers to sustain the nominee of the Convention, no matter who he is, or under what circumstances he may be brought forward? If such is their design, we can assure them that they will get a meagre circulation in the Southern country. *Petersburg Intelligencer, (Whig.)*

BANK OF WADESBOROUGH. The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of three dollars per share payable on and after the 4th instant. The *Argus* states that this is equal to 9½ per cent. per annum. The Institution has been in operation nearly twelve moths.

For the Standard.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

MR. HOLDEN: At the annual meeting of the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society, which took place in the Presbyterian Session Room, on Monday, May the 10th, a proposition was laid before the members to convert it into a Society for supplying poor women with needle-work; as there was but a thin attendance it was deemed inexpedient to take a vote on the question, and one of the members was deputed to request you to insert the following resolutions in the next issue of your paper:

Resolved, That there be a second meeting of the Raleigh Female Benevolent Society held at the Presbyterian Session Room, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, May the 15th, to decide whether the funds of said Society be appropriated to teaching female children or to the establishment of a Repository, where poor Seamstresses can be supplied with work at a rate sufficient to enable them to support themselves and their families during the continuance of the present high prices of provisions.

Resolved, That the members of the Society and the Ladies of the City, generally, be requested to attend said meeting.

THREE MILLIONAIRES. A New Orleans paper of standing has some curious commentaries on the lives of several rich men, recently deceased in that city. Of John McDonough, it thus speaks:

"He had but two passions—notoriety and accumulation. These he pursued through a long and niggardly, and sinful life, and these he exhibited in his will. He clutched at his bonds, and titles, and money-bags, in his dying moments, and by a will both silly and intricate, and fruitful of fraud and controversy, a mirror of his character—he sought to control and administer them after death. He cut his neglected relations off with a shilling, and bequeathed the enormous aggregate of seventy years of avarice and cunning, to communities that will never plant a flower on his grave, or moisten it with a tear."

Here is a sketch of another:

"Joseph Fowler was a cold, selfish, cynical, vulgar man, without a scintilla of soul, who lived for himself alone, thinking neither of his suffering kindred in this world, nor of God and eternity. He was the slave of the almighty dollar all his life, and died, at last, without having the courage to make a will, or the grace to make, by public charites, some reparation for the selfishness of his life. His relations, who vainly, in his life time, implored the crumbs that "fell from the rich man's table," will now, it is hoped, receive and enjoy the magnificent estate which he accumulated by extortion, and coined out of tears and destitution."

The third is referred to as follows:

"Cornelius Paulding was a better man than either of these. He was frigid, penurious and exacting; but he sometimes gave, and gave freely. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church; and, at various periods, after he removed to New Orleans, he provided a place of worship for his brethren, and tendered his house as the residence for the minister. Several Clergymen came to reside with him, but, notwithstanding their habits of self-denial, he starved them all out. Nor did the church thrive any better under his auspices. The Church government of the Baptists is a pure democracy. All the power resides in the members, and even the old prejudices that exclude woman from participation in government is not recognised. All are equals, and the minister in that Church, out of the pulpit, has no more power than one of his flock. This form of government was not adapted to the disposition of Mr. Paulding. He was arbitrary and dictatorial, and the result was, that the Baptists in this city, though few in number, and poor, preferred to worship in obscure places, rather than to occupy the splendid Church which he sometimes proposed to erect for them. Mr. Paulding lived long enough to learn a useful lesson from the death of John McDonough. He read the commentaries of the press upon his unnatural, selfish and litigious will. He has wisely bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his impoverished relations; has made generous donations to the Orphan Asylum and Public Schools—and we rejoice to learn, appropriated $30,000 for the Baptists in this city.

ELECTRIC FIRE ALARM. Several of the city bells with which the new fire alarm telegraph communicates were simultaneously rung yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, by means of the apparatus in the central station, City Building, Court square. Every body has noticed that within a few months the city has been covered, as it were, with a network of wire in all directions, which is brought to a focus at this central station. Here are provided electric batteries to keep up the communication throughout the whole extent of territory embraced in the scene, and the necessary instruments for registering messages from subordinate stations, answering them if necessary, and sounding the alarm in case of fire, at the same instant on all the selected bells.

The city is divided into seven fire districts, and scattered through the streets in each of these are several signal boxes connected with the wires overhead, so arranged as that all the houses in the city shall be within a short distance of one of these boxes, through which the requisite information is instantly conveyed to the central office. Suppose a fire to break out in any quarter, the nearest signal box is opened by a policeman or a watchman, who turns a crank in the inside, and thus signalizes to the watcher in Court Square, the district and particular station from which the alarm proceeds. He at once strikes the warning on all the bells, according to an arranged plan, by which a certain number of quickly succeeding strokes, repeated at certain regulated intervals, is made to designate one particular district, and another certain number another district.

Should a fire company desire to know in what street the fire is, the question can be sent to the central station from the nearest box, and the answer will immediately come back and be registered in the box by means of a marking apparatus similar to that employed in Morse's office. The strikings of the bells in the several belfries is effected by a sort of clock-work moved by weights, which weights are suffered to operate or kept inert, according as the electrical current is applied to or shut off from the machinery by the instrument worked by the operator at the central station. The alarm is consequently simultaneously given over all the city, and after a brief experience, the firemen will be able to tell in a moment in what quarter their services are required. It is obvious that other intelligence than the occurrence of fires can also be communicated by the police agents. To complete the system has required the erection of 49 miles of wire, and the whole cost has been about $12,000. *Boston paper.*

AN UGLY OATH. In the eastern part of Delaware county, in this State, there resides a man named B—, now a justice of the peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the ugliest looking individual in the whole country; being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, graunter, uglier, by all odds, than himself. He could give the "square" "fifty, and beat him." Without saying a word, B— raised his gun and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For God's sake don't shoot!" shouted the man, in great alarm. "Stranger," replied B—, "I swore ten years ago that if I ever met a man uglier than I was, I'd shoot him; and you are the furst one I've seen." The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his "rival," replied, "Wal, captain, if I look any worse than *you* do *shute!* I don't want to live any longer." *Knick.*

A backwoods' Judge thus clearly defines the crime of murder:

Murder, gentlemen, is where a man is murderously killed. The killing in such a case is a murder with a gun. It is the murdering which constitutes murder in the eye of the law. You will bear in mind that murder is one thing and manslaughter another; therefore, if it is not manslaughter it must be murder. Self-murder has nothing to do with this case.

One man cannot commit *felo de se* on another; that is clearly my view. Gentlemen, I think you can have no difficulty. Murder, I say, is murder.

The murder of a father is fratricide; but it is not fratricide if a man murder his mother. You know what murder is, and I need not tell you what it is not. I repeat that murder is murder. You may retire upon it if you like.

There is a regular trade now carried on between California and the ports of the Pacific. There are from day to day, arrivals from Oregon, Valparaiso, Honolulu, Falkland Islands, Tahiti and Oahu. The trade between California is on the increase. *Boston Post.*

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1852.

Nothing of interest transpiring in Congress, and no general news of importance.

There is no change in Mr. Clay's condition.

W.

Serious Accident to Mr. Webster.

BOSTON, May 8. The Hon. Daniel Webster was thrown from his carriage this morning, near Marshfield, striking upon his head and right shoulder. He was stunned and insensible for a few moments, and though his injuries are severe they are not dangerous. He may be detained at Marshfield for some days.

A rumor reached Boston this morning that he was fatally injured, which caused intense excitement. Dr. Warren started post haste for Marshfield.

Connecticut United States Senator.

HARTFORD, May 7th. The Democratic members of the Legislature assembled last night in caucus, and unanimously nominated the Hon. Isaac Toucey as United States Senator for the State of Connecticut, in place of Roger S. Baldwin, whig.

Election of a Connecticut U. S. Senator.

NEW HAVEN, May 11th. The election in the House of Delegates for a United States Senator for Connecticut took place to-day and resulted as follows: Isaac Toucey, Democrat, 124; Roger S. Baldwin, Whig, 84—scattering, 10. Mr. Toucey was formerly Governor of the State, and was also, at one time, attorney general of the United States.

Mr. Clay's Health.

WASHINGTON, May 10. There is no perceptible change in Mr. CLAY's health to-day. He seems to be gradually sinking into eternity.

Great Fillmore Demonstration.

NEW YORK, May 10. The Fillmore meeting to-night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms was filled to overflowing. Daniel Lord presided, with 200 Vice Presidents and 50 Secretaries. An address and resolutions in favor of Mr. Fillmore were adopted. Letters were read from Senators Clayton, Berrien, Brooke and Morehead. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Marshall, Lord, Brookes and Gentry. A large crowd also assembled on the outside, who were addressed from the street.

The democratic delegates to the Baltimore Convention, now on their way from California, are Judge Joshua Holden, of Sonora, Judge H. A. Lyon of San Francisco, J. M. Covarubias, of Santa Barbara, W. H. Richardson of Yuba. Alternate delegates—E. D. Hammond, of Santa Clara, Amos T. Baird, of Nevada, M. M. Wambough, of Yolo, Charles Loring, of Solano.

Grand Master's Office of the Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina.

NEWBERN April 19, 1852.

TO *the Masonic Fraternity of North Carolina.* At the last Communication of the most Worshipful Grand Lodge, it was

Resolved, That each Mason in the State, both resident and active, be, and he is hereby most earnestly requested, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, to transmit as soon as possible to Brother A. T. JERKINS, of Newbern, C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, of Raleigh, WILLIAM SWAIM, of Greensboro', or E. MYERS, of Salisbury, as may be most convenient, the sum of $5, more or less, for the speedy erection of St. John's College, the receipt whereof will be weekly announced in the papers published in the aforementioned places.

Brethren, with confidence of success, I appeal to your liberality in behalf of this enterprise, the importance of which has been fully established by the Grand Lodge, and the general concurrence of the Brethren throughout the State. While enough has already been done to encourage the hope of success, and evince its entire practicability, much yet remains to be done to render this success certain, and even to prosecute unremittingly the measures already commenced. And yet it is confidently believed that the aid which you are able to render will be amply sufficient to accomplish this, and that speedily.

Upon your action then as Masons depends the success of an enterprise which promises the richest benefits to the cause of Masonry and of humanity in general. Some of our Lodges have contributed promptly and nobly to this work, and we only ask your careful consideration of the subject, convinced as we are that nothing more is needed to secure your cordial co-operation in a favorable and early response to this appeal. Remember that in this as in every other social movement, *harmony is its strength and support.*

I am Fraternally and Respectfully, yours,

A. T. JERKINS,
Grand Master.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THE undersigned Committee will receive applications for a Principal Teacher to take charge of the above Institution. The buildings, which are spacious and convenient, are situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and will be prepared for the reception of Teacher and Students early in July next, when the institution is expected to go into operation.

"Laurinburgh High School" is gotten up by a joint stock company, who intend making it, what its name imports, a "High School" of the first order, in which boys can get a thorough and complete English and Classical education in the country, without going to College; or should they have the means and the inclination to do so, they will be well prepared to enter College far advanced; consequently none will be expected to apply who may not be fully qualified to conduct such a school. It is also indispensable that the Teacner shall be a gentleman not only of the necessary scholastic attainments for instruction of youth, but also of undoubted moral and religious demeanor. A gentleman of small family, of some experience in teaching, would be preferred, who might board some of the students, and enjoy the quietness and retirement of his own fireside, in a large and commodious house specially prepared far that purpose. A salary of at least Eight Hundred Dollars will be secured to him—the year to be divided into two Sessions of five months each.

The selection of a Principal from among the applicants will be made on the 19th of June next, immediately after which the successful one will be notified, and arrangements made that the institution will go into operation as early in July next as practicable.

By addressing either of the undersigned, Laurel Hill or Springfield Post Office, and further information desired in regard to the premises will be promptly given.

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL C. McINTYRE, } Com.

Laurinburgh, May 8, 1852. 54—5t.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of June ensuing—and continue five months. The buildings have been greatly enlarged, and all their arrangements and furniture fitted up with special reference to the health and comfort of the pupils. There are nine efficient Teachers for purposes of instruction. The Musical department is under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. BRANDT.

TERMS—per session, the same as formerly.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp, with use of instrument,	35 00
" Piano, " "	23 00
" Guitar, " "	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle Work without charge. No extra charge will be made. Circulars will be sent to those who may desire them.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 54—4w.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD, FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice-President will be elected; and we shall have in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

The undersigned hopes to add at least one thousand subscribers to his list during the pending campaign. He most respectfully and earnestly appeals to his friends in all parts of the State, to aid him in his efforts to disseminate sound principles among the people.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Rohleig, Feb. 10, 1852.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, for the quarter ending 1st of May, 1852.

A.	McCauly
Atkin, Geo. W. 2	Leavy, Lemuel
Avery, Wm.	Lambert, W. H. & T.
Austin, Miss Adeline	O.
Allen, Solomon J.	Opitz, Emin.
B.	N.
Belvin, John	Nut, Margaret Miss
Breadlooe, Betty Miss	M.
Blake, Richard	Mackling, Malcom
Bridgers, Thomas D.	Mackling, Wm. G.
Body, Catherine	Mearis, Jas. J.
Brown, Elizabeth	McCallum, Malcom
Barker, Plyer	Mooneyham, Calvin
Bryant, Ruffin L.	Mooningham, Jno. M.
Ballard, Jno. W.	McCulley, John F. 2
Buffaloe, John	Mitcel, N.
C.	McCullers, Lenora
Clarke, Jno. C.	Moran, William
Cooke, Jas. W.	Murray, Miss Milla
Clary, Daniel	McLean, Susannah H.
Chavis, William	McAdams, Susan
Crous, Jas. M.	P.
Clark, J. W.	Price, Mary Miss
Clark, Jno. B. 2	Poole, Rebecca Mrs.
Clark, J. N.	Poole, Thetney Miss
D.	Poole, & Co. J. L,
Dupree, D. D.	Peebles, Jessy
E.	Peebles, Wm.
Ellington, J. F.	Pollard, Caswell
Edwards, Weldon	Perry, Thaddeus
F.	Pupord, Rictoria
Franklin, G. B.	Prevost, Lewis Mr.
Freeman, Augustus J.	S.
G.	Syrels, Miss Susan
Grissom, Jas. A.	Spellman, J. E. P.
Gaurden, Green Mrs.	Stewart, William
Gafford, Caroline M. Mrs.	Sorrell, Elizabeth
H.	Stanton, Wm. H.
Hudson, Temperance	Smith, Claria
Hinton, Joshua R.	Smith, Robert T.
Henry, Henrietta	Smith, Robert
House, S. V.	Sturdivant, Sarah Miss
Hays, Martha Miss	T.
Hester, Rachel Miss	Tomlinson, Mary T.
Herring, L. W.	Taylor, Charles J.
Hunnycut, Green	Tucker, Nancy
Hall, Charles	W.
Hamilton, Willis G.	Williams, D. S. Rev.
J.	Wimberly, Zachariah
Jones, A. W.	Walton, Samuel S.
K.	Williams, Caroline
Killyan, Gaston	Woolworth, Aaron
L.	Whitaker, Sarah Mrs.
Lyle, W. C.	Williams, M. G.
Lucas, Lydia	Y.
Lisbon, servant of Mrs.	Yates, William

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, May 10th, 1852. 53—3tw.

Baucher on Horsemanship.

A METHOD of Horsemanship, founded upon new principles, including the breaking and training of Horses, with instructions for obtaining a good seat. Illustrated with engravings, by F. Baucher, translated from the 9th Paris edition. Also. Walker's Manly Exercises, containing rowing and sailing, riding and driving, skating, leaping, swiming, boring, &c., &c. Illustrated with numerous engravings on steel and copper.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852 54—

Warrenton Male Academy.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Rev. SAMUEL MILTON FROST, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will take charge of this Institution on the 1st Monday of July next, under an engagement made with them, for a Term of three years.

Full particulars as to terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be made known in due time.

W. N. EDWARDS,
President of the Board of Trustees.

Warrenton N. C., April 19th, 1852. 49—4t.

From Liverpool.

WE have just received large additions to our Stock of Crockery, per Barque Muskingum from Liverpooll, and are now prepared to fill orders from Merchants and others on the most favorable terms.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, N. C., May 5th, 1852. 52—tf.

REMOVAL,
Owing to the Late Fire, to Wilmington Street,
(In the Rear of his Old Stand, for a short time.)

T. R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from New York with a rich and extensive assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising the latest patterns and fashions, presenting every thing beautiful and elegant in his line of business, consisting of the very best French and English imported goods,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

of every color and variety; also, a generel assortment of fancy articles—in a word, a large and complete stock of Goods not surpassed by any in the State.

He solicits the attention of his friends and customers to call and examine them. Great bargains will be given to the purchaser as an inducement to call on him. He can assure them, that, although he is on the back street they shall lose nothing by walking over, as he is determined to sell out his present stock of new and fashionable goods by the 10th day of August next. He will put his goods down at such prices that it may induce persons to purchase, though they may not want the articles for present use.

Having secured the services of Mr. BOURBON SMITH for the ensuing year as a Foreman, he can safely say the business shall be carried on in all its branches in the most approved style of cutting and manufacturing. Call and leave your orders if you wish a good fit and a cheap suit, without responsibility to the purchaser.

He also has on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing which will be disposed of at prime cost—Black and fancy Frock Coats, Vests and Pants made in my own house.

He would sincerely return his thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his business, and hopes his old friends and customers will not forsake him, but will continue their patronage so long as they deem him worthy.

The subscriber finds it very necessary to close up his old business. He earnestly desires all those indebted to him would call and settle up with him, as no further indulgence can be given. Owing to his present situation he is compelled to make this announcement.

Paris and American fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1852, just received.

Raleigh, April 26, 1852. 917—4t.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Germanton, N. C.

IN advertizing our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done*. One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accomodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk*. The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open, June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English, $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them for acquiring an accomplished education, can be prepared for the higher classes in the best Colleges, either North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. EVERHART, the Principal.

Germanton, N. C. April 14, 1852. 916—w2m.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge.

$50 Reward.

FIFTY dollars reward will be paid for the delivery to the subscriber, of a negro girl by the name of *Caroline*, formerly the property of Dr. Josiah O. Watson. The said girl is a bright mulatto, about 24 years of age; and she has been a runaway for some twelve or eighteen months. She is supposed to be lurking in Raleigh or vicinity. Or, I will pay twenty-five dollars to any person who will arrest and confine said girl in any jail, so that I get possession of her.

JAMES M. MANGUM.

May 1st, 1852. 51—3t.

L. B. WALKER,
DEALER IN
Confectionary and Groceries,
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CANDIES & BREAD, &C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to—Goods securely packed for any part of the State.

1852. 41—

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's Books of Randolph County, on the 5th of April, 1852, by Jeremiah S. Bray, living on the road that leads to Fayetteville, in the South-east part of the County, a SORREL MARE, both hind feet white, a star in the face, saddle marks, four feet ten inches high, had on when taken up a small bell; judged to be ten or eleven years old.

ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.

April 24, 1852. 918—3t.pd,

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, are hereby notified that the eighth instalment of two dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

Greenville, April 8, 1852. 46—3t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

AN elderly WOMAN, who is a good plain cook, and a good washer.

A young WOMAN, (22 years of age,) who is a good cook and house servant.

A BOY, nine years old, active and smart.

For information apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852 48—3t.

MILLS, Cross-cut and Pit Saws, Hill & Sons' Tallow Candles, Grain and Grass Scythes and Scythe Stones, Stone Jars, Jugs and Churns, a general assortment. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1552. 49—

JOHNSON'S Celebrated Ice Cream Freezers, a supply just to hand.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1852. 51—

Just in time for the Convention.

4 CASES fashionable super Moleskin Hats. Cocos, warranted pure and of a superior quality.

Just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

EGYPT'S BEAUTEOUS QUEEN,

Whose peerless charms brought to her feet the proud Conquerors of Gaul, Egypt, and Juba, received their Kingly homage with divine condescension, and as she saw them gaze in silent admiration upon her matchless lovelienss, she is supposed to have remarked, Cleopatra's name shall fill the highest nich in the temple of fame; but the fair Queen never committed a more palpable error than when she imagined that her name would take precedence of those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Whose fame will as far transcend the history of Cæsar's Concubine, as the flashing genius of Metellus Cimber transcended the blunt intellect and truculent nature of the stuttering keeper of Nimrod's Hounds.

"WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?"

In the famous suit against Antonio the Merchant of Venice, the merciless Jew Shylock exclaimed: "If every ducat in six thousand ducats, were in six parts, and every part a ducat I would not draw them." But the

CLUB IN NORTH CAROLINA

who drew on the 10th of April, the magnificent capital prize of $50,285 Dollars! for an outlay of 46 Dollars, have already drawn on us for their easily acquired fortune.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

$50,285, sold to a Cubl in North Carolina.
$2g,000, sold in Crawford county, Kentucky.
$20,000, sold to a Planter in South Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Merchant in Florida.
$10,000, sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$7,000, sold to a Farmer in Pa.

Every drawing we sell the prizes.

Brilliant Schemes for May, 1852.

Date May.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$10	$35 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
4	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
6	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
7	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	43 00
10	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
11	3 of 17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
12	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
13	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	14 00
15	55,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	50 00
17	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
19	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
27	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
29	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	70 00
31	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

April 29, 1852. 50—

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

New Work.

A MANUAL Hebrew Grammar, with a Vecabulary of Roots, Nouns and particles of Common occurrence, for the use of beginners, by JAMES SEIXAS. Third edition, carefully revised, corrected and improved.

This edition is quite an improvement on any former one. Professor Seixas is perhaps the best Oriental Scholar in the Union, and he is without doubt the best teacher of the Hebrew language. Before the publication of his grammar, it was almost impossible to acquire a corrrct knowledge of that ancient language in which Moses and the Prophets wrote, but it has been through his ingenuity and industry, so simplified that it may now be mastered more readily than perhaps any language in the civilized world. The Biblical Student is laid under many obligations to Professor Seixas for his full and easy access to the rich treasures of revealed wisdom.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 19th, 1852. 47—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake county N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A MEETING of the citizens of Raleigh will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, May 8th, 1852. 52—td.

Late Publications.

ROMANISM at Home; Letters to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States, by Kirwan; Notes Explanatory and Practical on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th, 1852. 50—

Newly-Invented Needle Threader.

THIS Instrument will be found of the utmost service to all who use Needles; but particularly to those whose sight is not very good. With its assistance, Needles of all the useful sizes can be very easily threaded, by attending to the Instructions.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by
H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 29th. 1852. 50—

New Hops.

CROP of 1851, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of th State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

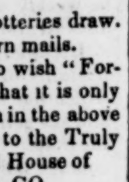
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm o. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

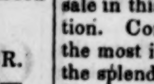
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.



NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge compeition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of KNABE GÆHLE.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices*, as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

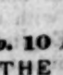
New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

FASHIONS FOR 1852.
J. J. BIGGS,
No. 10 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.



THE Subscriber is now opening his SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of fine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Olive Cloths, for Dress and Frock Coats. Cashmarett, Drab d'Ett, and Alpaca for Summer Coats and Pants.

Plain and Figured Black French Cassamere and Doe skin, for Pants. Also, single Milled Cassamere, Plain and Figured Linen Drill. Striped Marseilles, a new article for Pants.

Vestings in great varieties, Fine White Silks, and Satins and Cashmeres for Wedding Parties, with Cravats and Gloves to match.

The above Goods will be manufactured in the best possible manner, and in every instance a good fitting garment warranted.

All orders promptly executed. No effort shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

☞ Don't forget to call at No. 10, Fayettevile Street, first Store above the *Burnt District.*

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. J. J. BIGGS.

All Kinds of Ready Made Clothing.

A new article of Silk Coats for Summer, truly delightful.

A lot of Fine Drab, Beaver, and Black Moleskin HATS, of the very latest style. Together with a great variety of Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties and Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves of all kinds, Suspenders, Shirt Collars, &c. &c.

Having recently discovered a great improvement in "The Art of Cutting" garments, some attention will be given to Teaching the "New System" to those who wish to learn to Cut by a very simple and sure-fitting Rule. Full satisfaction given or no charge.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, April 16, 1852. 47—6t.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent perannum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7	barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, - - [*Drawing, No. 2,*] 450
" " " " Gothic style, " " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " ", 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350
" " " " " on modern legs, - - " " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and ectog. legs, - " " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6½ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, - 150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, - - 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*] - 275
" " " " " on turned legs, 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil a e phia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.
Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.
Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Spinage—Summer and Winter.
Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.
Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shap d.
Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

VALUABLE PRACTICAL BOOKS!

THE Manufacture of Iron, in all its various branches: Including a description of wood cutting, coal digging, and the burning of charcoal and coke; the digging and roasting of iron ore, the building and management of blast furnaces, working by charcoal, coke or anthracite; the refining of iron, and the conversion of the crude into wrought iron by charcoal forges and puddling machines.

Also, a description of forge hammers, rolling mills, blast machines, hot blast, &c., &c. To which is added, an essay on the Manufacture of Steel, by Frederick Overman, mining engineer, with one hundred and fifty engravings, in one volume, octavo, five hundred pages.

American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by W. Carter Hughes, editor of the "American Miller" Newspaper, Buffalo, 1 vol. 12 mo., illustrated.

Turners' Companion, illustrated by numerous plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Builder's Companion, containing the Elements of Building, Surveying, and Architecture, with Practical Rules and Instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo., new edition.

Cabinet Maker's Companion, by John Stoke, 22mo., illustrated.

Painter, Gilder, Varnisher and Glass Stainer's Companion, a new edition, 12mo.

The Manufacture of Steel, containing the practice and principles of working and making Steel, a Hand-Book for Blacksmiths and Workers in Steel and Iron, Wagon-Makers, Die-Sinkers, Cutlers, and Manufacturers of Files and Hardware, of Steel and Iron, and for Men of Science and Art, by Frederick Overman, 12mo.

The Year-Book of Facts, 1851, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, editor of the Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pp.

Bowne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 40—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Valuable Property for Sale in the CITY OF RALEIGH.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Josiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more or less. This situation is capable of being made one of the most desirable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence in Raleigh, yet, with a very little outlay of money, could be made one of the "places we read of." I own about three-fourths of an acre of ground adjoining, which added to it would make it sufficiently capacious for a "*gentleman of talents and pleasure*" to perambulate in the shades of evening, inhale the sweet scented *zephyrs*, listen to the song of the night-bird, and hold communion with the *nymphs* that play upon the moon beams, or he may view the "starry decked heavens" and meditate upon the science of Astronomy.

Persons wishing to purchase will make application to RICHARD P. FINCH, Esq., who is my agent, and empowered to make sale. I deem any further description unnecessary, as no one will purchase without first examining the premises. GEORGE L. GOULD resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements. THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852. 43—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call *before* purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lateay erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market ind Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmigton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor. Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.